THE [*Numb.* 785.]

MARYLAND GAZETTE,

Containing the freſheſt Advices foreign and domeſtic.

THURSDAY, *May* 22, 1760.

FROM A LATE *BOSTON* GAZETTE.

Quis Clodem illius Noctis quis funera fando,
Explicet?——Urbs Antiqua ruit. Virg.

Tranſlation of the Motto.

That Night's Deſtruction, and its deadly Fate,
What Words expreſs, what Mortal will relate?
Enough to ſay, an ancient City fell,
Such Ruins ſpeak; attend, and they will tell.

THE Uncertainty of human Life, the tranſitory Nature and continual Viciſſitudes of this preſent State of Being, and of all Enjoyments and Poſſeſſions in it, are Truths ſo well known to every thoughtful Perſon, and have ſo often been the Subjects of judicious Writers in all Ages, that the ſtrongeſt Invention can perhaps ſcarce find any Thing new to offer, and a modeſt Muſe with Reluctance undertakes the Theme: Yet ſuch is the Frailty of human Nature, that when a ſudden Cataſtrophe ſurrounds us, the Mind is flutter'd and diſconcerted, and does not readily collect thoſe Reflections ſuitable to the Occaſion, or elſe by having been uſed to neglect ſuch Reflections, from a Conception that they muſt needs flow naturally from ſuch Calamities as ſhould produce them, the Mind thro' Diſuſe, may not immediately conceive them when wanted. 'Tis true, the Voice of Nature has always been the ſame, is continually ſounding, and underſtood by all; yet ſtrange to ſay, what we hear the ofteneſt we attend to the leaſt, and what we are the moſt certain of, we give the leaſt heed to; but there are Times when good Providence ſends a louder Summons by the Struggles of Nature, and proclaims thoſe Truths, which tho' they could not operate by the Importance of their Nature, yet may force their Effect by rouzing the Paſſions; but here Frailty again takes place, from extreme Thoughtleſſneſs, the Paſſions being rouzed, we ruſh on to Confuſion and Error,——like Pilots growing careleſs by a long Calm, we ſteer by the Guſt of Paſſion, inſtead of the Compaſs of Underſtanding, heedleſs of the Port of Truth, and negligent of thoſe Duties to which the Paſſions were only deſigned to urge us.

To point forth and familiariſe theſe Truths, has been the well handled Subject of the beſt Writers; but while Nature continues to ſummon, and the Wiſdom of her Voice remains in any Meaſure neglected, the Theme can't be truly exhauſted nor the Repetition of it needleſs.

For theſe Ends, this Eſſay is preſented to public View, if it paſs under the Judgment of able Minds, they will acquieſce in any Truth, and at leaſt may from hence take a Hint for nobler Thoughts; beſides, there is a Satisfaction we all feel in giving vent to the Throbbings of the Boſom, and in collecting to ſome Order, thoſe Thoughts which float thro' the Mind on ſuch Occaſions.

Let this then be the Apology; but if ſtill any one ſhould cenſure me for treading in this unaccuſtomed Path of writing, I muſt quit the Diſpute, and ſcreen myſelf beneath the Horrors of that never-to-be-forgotten Night, when the Flames broke looſe on our Houſes, and laid ſo large a Part of our Capital in Ruins: I am ſenſible that painted Terrors ill-become real Sorrow, and are never to be uſed but when the Paſſions are ſluggiſh; and therefore paſſing over that ample Field for Deſcription, which the late unhappy Cataſtrophe affords, ſhall confine myſelf to thoſe ſober Facts which no Body ſhould be ignorant of, and with which every Body muſt needs be affected.

'Twas then in the firſt Watches of the Morning, when our Bodies were faſt fettered with ſoundeſt Sleep, that the Fire was firſt diſcovered, and the Town alarmed with an Out-cry; the Inhabitants were ſpeedily collected, and tho' the Fire was found in the Cellar of a Brick Houſe, yet it ſoon eat thro' its Priſon; the Wind blowing freſh urg'd on the Flames, and with ſurpriſing Fury they ravaged in ſpite of all Oppoſition or Means to ſuppreſs them; the Cinders and burning Ruins were carried to the leewardmoſt Part of the Town, by Means of which, ſome, who thought themſelves in no Danger, were the ſooneſt conſumed, and the Inhabitants of them being gathered to aſſiſt at the Head of the Fire, ſuffered the greateſt Loſſes at their own Houſes; the like Evil happened to Numbers of Tradeſmen, whoſe Shops were ſuch quick Fuel for the Flames, that their Tools and Stock were all conſumed before they could repair to them; in ſome Places were heard the Shrieks of Mothers and Children rouzed from their Beds by the ſurrounding Flames, and no Man to help; here we might behold the Aged, the Sick and the Bed-rid, whoſe Diſtance from the Seat of the Fire gave 'em hopes of Security, driven forth to the Inclemencies of the Weather, not knowing where to ſhelter; there we might ſee thoſe whoſe leaſt Thoughts were placed on their Subſtance, and whoſe greateſt Anxiety was to ſave their Lives: Thus raged this Fire, forcing its way at the Windows of Brick Houſes, whoſe ſlated Roofs were thought a ſufficient Defence, thus adding Burning to Burning, till it left no Building unconſumed where the Wind would let it paſs. The natural Horrors of the Night added Terror to this Cataſtrophe, and at once rendered it more diſmal to the Eye, more grievous to be borne, and more difficult to be ſuppreſſed, till the tedious Night wore out, and with it vaniſhed the Height of our Fears; but not ſo the Reality of our Sorrow, the riſen Sun aſſwaged the Gloom of the Night, but gave us a diſmal Proſpect of its Havock; a Spectacle ſhocking to Senſibility! like the blaſted Trees of Summer, or the Skeleton of ſome delightful Body; yet far leſs ungrateful to the Sight than ſorrowful to be reflected on: Take a Survey then of theſe extended Ruins; here once lived the loyal Subject, the tender Father, the obliging Friend, and the good Commonwealthſman; but their Habitations, as with one Sweep of a Scythe, are all cut off, and they thrown on the Charity of their Friends: And is this all? Alas! there are ſtill more Heart-piercing Scenes; walk thro' the Ruins, and take a more particular Account; here lived the laborious Tradeſman, on whoſe daily Induſtry depended the Suſtenance of a numerous Family; there lived one whoſe Circumſtances were ſtraitened with Poverty, and diſtreſſed by Sickneſs; here lived one juſt emerging from Indigence, and reaping the firſt Fruits of honeſt Induſtry; there lived thoſe whoſe comfortable Circumſtances afforded a Refuge for the Needy, and an Habitation for the Friendleſs; here lived thoſe whoſe Subſiſtence depended on their Situation for Buſineſs; there lived thoſe whoſe All was in their Houſes, and here thoſe who are ſtill unhappily anſwerable for all they loſt; there lived, and there was the Subſiſtence of the Aged and Infirm, whoſe frugal Induſtry in Youth had procured them the merited Support of eaſy old Age, when the Body unſtrung for Labour can no longer ſupport itſelf: But all cut off, their Induſtry appears no more, and the Fatigues of Youth overtakes them when Age ſhould be at Reſt; the Children muſt beg, and the Induſtrious muſt be dependent, the Forehanded repeat his Toil anew, and the Debtor lay at Mercy; the Friendleſs muſt ſeek for other Patrons, and they who patronized implore Compaſſion; the Affluent Aged muſt forget their Eaſe, and too ſoon loſe the Benefit of that Subſtance which they could not carry hence.

Amazing Shock! is this the Uncertainty of human Life! is it thus we have no abiding Place here! is it thus the Places that knew us ſhall know us no more! and do Riches thus take to themſelves Wings! What a Guſt of Paſſion breaks forth in all our Minds! Yet let us compoſe our Thoughts and attend to the Voice of Reaſon, to thoſe ſolemn Admonitions ſo loudly proclaimed by this dread Cataſtrophe: What a Leſſon then is here of the Uncertainty of earthly Enjoyments! We lay ourſelves down to our natural Reſt poſſeſſed of Subſiſtence and Affluence, and in a few Hours we are awakened to take leave of all: Where ſhall the Miſer beſtow his Hoards, or the Extortioner his ill gotten Gains, or how ſhall the worldly Man ſecure his Happineſs when Flames ſurround them? The huge Pillars of Smoak which we beheld floating to the Sky were at once emblematical of our Poſſeſſions and declarative of their Loſs: But what ſay theſe mighty Ruins? they ſhew us at how uncertain a Tenure we hold our Enjoyments, for next under a Sovereign Providence we ſeem indebted even to the Stability of the Wind, that it did not vary and roll the Flames over the whole Town; with how much Eaſe then can we ſhift the Scene and ſuppoſe ourſelves in the Situation of the preſent Diſtreſſed; was it our Goodneſs or Vigilance that protected us? and if being deſtroy'd, we ſhould have felt Sorrow; being ſo narrowly ſaved can we fail to melt with Sympathy? and if ever the golden Rule was capable of a benevolent Application, the moſt Inſenſible muſt now feel it, and the moſt Hardened put it in Practice; and he who on this Occaſion does not beſtow bountifully to the Relief of the immediate Sufferers, muſt either flatter himſelf with ſome peculiar infallible Protection, or being deſperate in Greedineſs, bid a bold Defiance to all Calamity. Nor can any one, tho' not immediately expoſed to this Deſtruction, or tho' diſtant from this Capital, ſurmiſe that they have no Part in its general Admonition; 'tis Nature's Voice, that well-known Herald of the Almighty, which tho' it be now uttered here, yet echoes every where; 'tis but one Laſh of that amazing Scourge, brandiſhed by the Hand of Vengeance, againſt a guilty World; the ſame Fire may parch up that Land which it does not conſume, and Earthquakes make its Deſolation worſe than the preſent; if therefore we are common Tenants of a State variegated with Joy and Sorrow, methinks 'tis natural we ſhould in ſome Meaſure ſhare the Good of it which we all want, ſeeing we are equally expoſed to the Evils of it, under which we all deſire to be relieved.

O my Soul, what a Thought ariſes! can it with Truth be ſaid, that any in human Shape, tho' their daily Support were Robbery, ſhould lurk for the Confuſion of a public Calamity, and plunder the Property of the Diſtreſſed; or that any after cool Deliberation, upon whatſoever Pretences, ſhould either publickly or privately diſcountenance that Relief to the Diſtreſſed, which we may all at ſome Time want, and which Humanity ſuggeſts? Forbid it Heavens!

Alas! we ſojourn in a Vale of Tears, Sorrow on every Side ſurrounds us, and calls for thoſe Duties which we feel impreſſed in our Natures, Duties ſo indelibly engraven that a Heathen ſaid "in nothing do we more imitate the immortal Gods, than in doing Acts of Kindneſs;" the Voice of Revelation is ſtill more explicit, and ſo plain that he who runs may read. Poſſeſſions take to themſelves Wings; to what purpoſe is it then that we diſtreſs, perplex and corrupt our Minds in getting Wealth, the Poſſeſſion of which is ſo precarious? With what Face can we ſwell with the Conceit of Riches and aſſume Airs of Importance, diſdain, oppreſs and tyrannize over thoſe beneath us (perhaps only) in Fortune, when a few Hours may ſet us all on a Level? How much does it become us while in Affluence to demean ourſelves with ſuch Honeſty, Humanity and Beneficence, as that if Calamity ſhould overtake us we may ſtand confeſſedly the worthy Objects of needful Relief? Methinks this Cataſtrophe is big with Inſtruction, could any one ſee the dire Havock produced from ſo ſmall a Fire, and not feel the Obligations we owe to the Community in our Oeconomy of this neceſſary but devouring Element, and of every Thing that is apt Fuel for the ſame? for as our poſſeſſions are not ſecured by our own ſingle Carefulneſs, the Duty therefore becomes general: And may I be permitted to take a hint from this dreadful Deſolation, and point it forth as an Emblem of that Deſtruction, which the Paſſions when let looſe, produce in human Minds; when the firſt Exceſs is not ſuppreſſed, like the late Fire, they ravage, increaſe by running, and may deſtroy every Thing valuable in the Mind; may intirely ſtrip us of that real Treaſure which only can ſtand us in Stead when a greater Conflagration ſhall ſeize this Earth, when we ſhall be as little anxious to ſave our Lives, as many lately were to ſave their worldly Poſſeſſions.

TRIPOLY, *December* 13.

THIS Country is near entirely deſtroyed by an Earthquake, which has been felt throughout an Extent of 100 *Leagues, in Length, and near as many in Breadth, forming a Space of about* 10000 *ſquare Leagues, containing the Chain of Mountains of Liban and the Anti-Liban, with a prodigious Number of Villages, the greateſt Part of which is now nothing but a Heap of Ruins. The Shocks began here the* 30*th of October, at Four in the Morning, the Waters of the Docks overflowed, and all ſeemed to threaten a general Deſtruction. They were felt in the ſame Manner at Burut, which is* 20 *Leagues to the South; but were more violent at the Attaquire, diſtant* 25 *Leagues to the North. Many Houſes were thrown down at Seyde, and a Number of People buried under their Ruins. The Camp de Francois was conſiderably damaged, but no People periſhed there, all having abandoned it, and flown into the Country.*

At Acre, which is fifteen Leagues higher than Seyde, the Sea overflowed its Borders, and poured into the Streets, two ſeven or eight Feet above the Level of the Sea.

The City of Saphet, about ten Leagues diſtant, was entirely overthrown, and the greateſt Part of its Inhabitants periſhed by the Fall of the Houſes.

The Shocks were terrible at Damas, which is three Journies from Seyde; all the Minarets, and a Number of Houſes were thrown down, and 6000 *Souls periſhed.*

Several other Shocks were felt ſucceſſively till the 25*th of November, which did not do much more Damage; and we thought our Alarms at an End; when on that Day, about ſeven in the Evening, the Shocks recommenced here in a Manner ſo terrible, that many Edifices were thrown down, and the Earth trembled under our Feet all the Time we were running into the Fields.*

The next Day, about Four in the Morning, it was ſucceeded by others ſtill more dreadful, and when Day-light was come, we diſcovered the diſmal Effects, the neighbouring Towns preſenting nothing but Heaps of Ruins. Our City is no longer habitable, and we now lie in the open Country.

Bulbec, which is 15 *Leagues from hence, on the Side of Mount Liban, and an ancient Caſtle built by the Romans with Stones, of which three were ſufficient to form the Arch of a large Vault, have been entirely deſtroyed.*

The Earth is not yet ſteady, and we fear that all the Cities of Syria will experience the Fate of Liſbon.

Vienna, Feb. 21. *Our Meaſures for opening the Campaign are ſo well taken, that the Court hope to have Succeſs wholly on their Side. All the Regiments that compoſe M. Daun's Army are compleat; and it has been reinforced with* 10,000 *Men; ſo that it now actually amounts to* 95,000, *excluſive of the Troops under Gen. Laudohn, which amount to* 30,000. *The greateſt Difficulty is to ſubſiſt theſe numerous Forces. Between* 10 *and* 12,000 *Waggons are daily employed in carrying Proviſions and Stores to Saxony. The Proviſions and Forage are drawn from every Country, where any are to be found, and coſt immenſe Sums. The Funds of the Court are inſenſibly exhauſting. This reduces the Miniſtry to ſet their Wits at Work, to raiſe Money to ſupport an expenſive War, which the Court is determined to prolong. The French Ambaſſador is almoſt daily in Conference with the Count Caunitz, on the Meaſures for bringing about a general Pacification; but this is a Subject to which our Court will not liſten; accordingly it has juſt ſent Orders to the Generals Daun and Laudohn, to begin the Campaign as ſoon as poſſible.*

Francfort upon the Oder, February 21. *The Ruſſians are extending themſelves further and further into Pomerania, and the Corps under the Command of General Tottleben, is computed to conſiſt of near* 12,000 *Men. That Officer has publiſhed a Kind of Manifeſto, directing the Inhabitants of that Province to pay nothing more to the King of Pruſſia, but to deliver to the Ruſſians the Forage, Money, and every Thing elſe which they are obliged to pay as Subjects of Pomerania, aſſuring them in that Caſe, that they ſhall not be moleſted. The Contributions which they demand are, however, very exorbitant. They required of the Town of Stargard alone* 20,000 *Crowns, but were obliged to take up with a fifth Part of that Sum, which was paid them in ready Money. A Body of their Troops, having with them a conſiderable Train of heavy Artillery, ſeem to be advancing towards Colberg; but we are very little anxious about that Place, becauſe the Garriſon is capable of making a vigorous Reſiſtance.*

Paris, February 25. *The Guns of the Royal Sun, which were all Braſs, have been got out, and it is great Pity that the Ship muſt be loſt, as ſhe is quite new, and reputed to be one*

complat of the rebel French Navy. The Bayade and Topaze Frigates, in their Return from Portmahon, took an English Xebeck of 20 Carriage Guns, 30 Swivels, and 90 Men, and brought her into Toulon.

Vienna, Feb. 16. *Immenſe Preparations are making for the opening of a bloody Campaign.*

Aix, in Provence, Feb. 10. Madam de Silvacanne has a Piece of incloſed Land ſituate near the Waters of Sextius, and about 100 Paces (three Feet each) diſtant from this City Walls. A protuberant Piece of Rock ſo obſtructed the Cultivation of this incloſed Ground, which produced Vines, &c. that ſhe was adviſed to have it removed in Part by Means of Gunpowder; in Conſequence whereof ſome Labourers were ſet to perform this Service about a Fortnight ago, who, to their no ſmall Surprize, found, about ſix Feet deep in the Rock, petrified human Bodies, that grew thereto in ſuch a Manner as to become, as it were, Part thereof. The Bodies ſtood upright, and at about a Foot and a half aſunder. Six Heads, and ſeveral Limbs, have been taken out whole and entire. One of the Heads ſticks further out of the Stone than the others; the Brain Pans of which juſt appear only, the Remainder being buried and conſolidated in the Rock, which it is feared it will be impoſſible to diſengage it from ſatisfactorily with any Tool or Inſtrument, ſince no Partition or Separation is perceptible betwixt the real Heads and the encircling Stone (equal to the hardeſt Marble) which, like a Maſk, diſguiſes the Features; thoſe of the other Heads are very viſible; they all looked towards the Weſtward. Beſides theſe ſeveral Shin and Thigh Bones have been alſo cut out whole equally petrified; on ſome of them is a browniſh Kind of a Skin, which on ſcratching crumbles like hard Plaiſter, and ſhews the Body Parts in their original Whiteneſs: The Marrow is cryſtalized. Several ſharp but crooked Teeth, from two to five Inches long, have been likewiſe found, thought to have been of Sea Deer. The opening hitherto made meaſures but 20 Feet in Width and 10 in Depth; and as Numbers are daily crowding from this City, and other Places, to view theſe Singularities, all further Progreſs is poſtponed for a Time.

[*The following Account, taken from the Dublin Gazette Extraordinary, publiſhed by Authority, is here inſerted, becauſe it is much fuller than Capt. Elliott's modeſt Letter to Mr. Cleveland, inſerted in our laſt.*]

Belfaſt, *March* 1, 1760.

This Morning arrived in our Harbour, and came to an Anchor off Carrickfergus, his Majeſty's Ship Pallas, Captain Clements, Commander; and by Lieut. Sharpe, of ſaid Ship, we have received the following moſt important Account, viz.

That the ſaid Ship Pallas, in Company with the Æolus and Brilliant Frigates, having ſailed from Kinſale ſome Days ago, on Thurſday Morning, at a Quarter before Four o'Clock, the above Squadron, then off the Mull of Gallway, perceived Monſ. Thurot's Squadron, bearing Northward, towards Scotland, cloſe by the Wind: That after the French diſcovered the Engliſh, they changed their Courſe to the Southward, hoping to eſcape; whereupon the Engliſh purſued, and about Six o'Clock came up with them.

The French Fleet conſiſted of the Belleiſle, La Blonde, and La Terpſichore.

That after an Engagement of about 34 Minutes, the Belleiſle ſtruck, 3 Men having been killed in attempting to ſtrike the Colours; during which Attempt M. Thurot was killed, ten Minutes after his firſt Orders to ſtrike. Soon after the Blonde alſo ſtruck; the La Terpſichore endeavoured to make her Eſcape, but was purſued by the Pallas, who ſoon came up with and took her.

The Belleiſle had 160 Men killed and wounded; the Blonde about 80; and the La Terpſichore about 36: Among whom are Four Captains of the Troops they had on board, killed: And Monſ. Dufalier, the ſecond in Command, wounded.

The Engliſh Ships had but 5 Men killed and 31 wounded, none of them Officers.

The Engagement was between the Mull of Gallway and the Iſle of Man, and in View of that Iſland, the Scotch and Iriſh Shores.

The Belleiſle was with great Difficulty brought into Ramſay Bay, being ſo ſhatter'd as ſcarce to be able to ſwim; and it was once reſolved to take the Men from on board.

LONDON.

Feb. 28. Yeſterday his Majeſty ſent a Meſſage to one of the Branches of the Legiſlature, acquainting them, that he had ordered Lord George Sackville to be put under Arreſt, for Diſobedience of Orders during his Command in Germany.

We hear from Wells in Norfolk, that Mr. Kemp, who keeps the Fleece Inn in that Town, has now in his Poſſeſſion an Ewe five Years old, which, in the Year 1756, brought forth Two Lambs; in 1757, Four; in 1758, Three; in 1759, Four; and in 1760, Six: In all, 19.

A Daughter of the above Ewe, in the Year 1759, brought forth Four Lambs; and in 1760, Four.

March 6. The French Court, it is ſaid, have reſolved to bring Marſhal Conflans, and the commanding Officer, under whoſe Orders the Ships entered Villaine River, to a Court-martial; in order to which, the former is under an Arreſt, and the latter in Priſon. Each has a Party at Court, and the latter is ſtrongly ſupported by the Seamen.

The Thames, Saunders, from Leghorn to London, was taken the 22d ult. Weſt of Uſhant, by the Fulvie, a French Frigate, after an Engagement of ſeven Hours, and is carried into Havre de Grace. She ſailed from Leghorn the 2d ult. and was firſt attacked by the Frigate and a Privateer, but a Man of War coming up, the Privateer threw her Guns overboard and ſheered off. Unhappily the Man of War gave Chace to the Privateer, and left the Thames engaged with the Frigate. The Thames had on board 385 Bales of Silk, and other Goods; and her whole Cargo is valued at upwards of 100,000 Pounds.

From the Gentleman's Magazine, *for* Jan. 1760.

AN Expreſs arrived in Town from Leiceſterſhire, with an Account, that a Perſon of high Diſtinction (Lord Ferrers) had ſhot his Steward dead in the Parlour. The Ball entered on one Side of his Belly and came out at the other. An Expreſs was immediately ſent to his Brother, who had Leave granted him to come to Town on this Occaſion. The Coroner's Jury have brought in their Verdict Wilful Murder.

The old Gentleman lived about nine Hours after he was ſhot, and gave the following Account: That his Lordſhip had ſent all the Servants out of the Way but one, when he called him up to deliver in his Accounts; that when he entered the Room he obſerved that he turned the Key upon him, and, when he preſented his Papers, he expreſs'd ſome Diſcontent, and bid him fall upon his Knees; the old Gentleman expoſtulated with him, deſiring to know in what he had offended; that he doubted not but, upon Examination, he would find his Accounts exact, and, as they had always been, to his Satisfaction; he beſeech'd his Lordſhip to give him Leave to explain them. His Anſwer was, that he did not doubt his Accounts, but he had been a Tyrant, and he was determined to puniſh him, and inſiſted on his falling on his Knees to make his Peace with his God, for he never ſhould riſe again till he roſe at the Reſurrection. The old Gentleman then fell upon one Knee and beſought him to conſider his Age and his Services; that he had been 30 Years a faithful Servant in the Family, and that he could never be charged with wrong to any Man. His Lordſhip made Anſwer that he muſt either be a Rogue to him, or to others, and, pulling a Piſtol out of his Pocket, and cocking it, bid him inſtantly fall upon both Knees, and pray to God, for now was the laſt Moment that he had to live. He then obey'd, and his Lordſhip diſcharged the Piſtol full at his Body. He dropt, and his Lordſhip raiſing him, aſked *how he felt himſelf now*, to which he reply'd, *like a Man who has but a few Moments to live.* Then, ſaid he, make good Uſe of your Time, and, taking him in his Arms, placed him in a Chair. The only Servant in the Houſe, his Lordſhip ſent for a Surgeon; and, when the Surgeon came, he took him to the Room where the Steward was, and bid him take Care of him; but at the ſame Time, with the ſevereſt Menaces, threatened, that if ever he ſaid a Syllable about the Wound, he would, with the other Piſtol, which he pulled out and ſhewed him, ſerve him juſt as he ſerved old Johnſon, (that was the Steward's Name.) The Surgeon, with great Preſence of Mind, anſwer'd there would be no Occaſion to ſay any Thing, for the Man would be well in four and twenty Hours. But when he got out of his Reach, he then applied to a neighbouring Juſtice, told him of the Caſe, and deſired that his Lordſhip might be ſecured, which was accordingly done. He was firſt confin'd in his own Houſe, from whence he endeavoured to make his Eſcape; but on the Man's dying he was commited to the County Priſon, from whence he will be removed in due Time, and tried by his Peers.

March 8. They write from Hamburgh, that the Court of Peterſburgh is for the preſent extremely pleaſed with the new Scheme for making War, every Power for its own Benefit, and making no Peace that does not leave to each what they ſhall have acquired by Force of Arms. According to this Plan, they are to keep Pruſſia, and in order to carry their Deſigns into Execution, the Proviſions and military Stores for the Uſe of their Army are to be carried by their Fleet, which is to land them at Colberg, intended for a Place of Arms, the Siege of which is to be the firſt Operation of this Campaign.

The Diſpoſition of the Court of Vienna, is ſo ſingularly expreſſed in the Leyden Gazette, that a literal Tranſlation cannot but be acceptable to the Public. "An open Declaration has been made here, that the Court will entertain no Thoughts of Peace till all Things ſhall be brought to an exact Conformity with their Deſires. It is very certain that military Preparations of every Kind were never carried on with greater Vigilance and Vigour than at preſent. In ſhort, we labour Night and Day, and all Things contribute to form a Proſpect of a Campaign, the moſt furious and ſanguinary that can be imagined."

Notwithſtanding the many Reports of Thurot's being a Subject of Great-Britain, we can aſſure the Public, that his native Place is Boulogne; that he was originally a Smuggler (by which Means he became ſo well acquainted with our Coaſts and Language) and that his Father receives a Penſion from the French Court.

We hear that Captain Elliot, for his gallant Behaviour in taking the Marſhal Belleiſle Privateer, is to be promoted to the Command of a 60 Gun Ship.

Extract of a Letter from Dublin, March 1.

"Our Countrymen in the North have behaved with great Spirit, on the Appearance of Thurot's Ships. Had they been properly armed, they would have beat five Times the Number that landed. The French had 90 killed, and a great Number wounded, before Lieutenant Colonel Jennings ſurrendered. This Account I have from very good Authority. They left 20 wounded, and a Brigadier General, their Commander in Chief, at Carrickfergus: The Remainder they took on board. The 180 Men that Lieutenant Colonel Jennings had under his Command, were all new raiſed Lads out of that Country."

February 2. The Thanks of the Honourable Houſe of Commons were laſt Monday tendered to Sir Edward Hawke, by the Right Hon. Speaker, in the following Terms:

Sir EDWARD HAWKE!

THE Houſe has unanimouſly reſolved, That their Thanks be given to you, for the late ſignal Victory, obtained by you over the French Fleet.

You are now, Sir, happily returned to your Country, after a long, but moſt important Service; and are returned victorious and triumphant, and full of Honour. You meet the Applauſe of your Countrymen, in their Minds and Hearts, and which they had manifeſted before, in all outward Demonſtrations of public Joy and Congratulations.

Your Expedition was for the neareſt and moſt affecting Concern to us—the immediate Defence of his Majeſty's Kingdoms, againſt a diſappointed and enraged Enemy, meditating, in their Revenge, utter Deſtruction at once: Your Truſt therefore, Sir, was of the higheſt Nature; but to which, your Characters of Courage, Fidelity, Vigilance, and of Abilities, were known to be equal. You ſoon freed us from Fears; and have anſwered all our Hopes, that Bravery and Conduct could give, or turbulent Seas and Seaſons would admit of—even the laſt did not diſturb or diminiſh your Spirit and Vigour. You had over-awed the Enemy in their Ports—in their chief naval Force, till Shame, perhaps, or Deſperation, brought them forth at laſt. You fought them, ſubdued them, and in their Confuſion and Diſmay, made thoſe, who could eſcape, to ſeek their Security in Flight and Diſgrace.

Thus their long preparing Invaſion was then broken and diſpelled; and which cannot but bring to our Remembrance the Deſign and Fate of another Armada (in a former Age of Glory) whoſe Defeat was at that Time, the Safety of England, and the laſting Renown of the Engliſh Navy.

Theſe, Sir, are your late eminent Services to your King and Country; and have now been enumerated, not from any Imagination that they are unknown any where, or can be ever forgotten, but that your Preſence with us makes them riſe, with their firſt Strength, in our Thoughts, as the recounting of them muſt give us a freſh Spirit of Joy in our Acknowledgments of them.

Our Acknowledgments then, Sir, you have for your paſt Services: Permit us to add, our Expectations too, of what may be your future Merits, in the Defence of the Rights and Honour of your Country, wherever you ſhall again command.

It is a very pleaſing Office to me, to convey theſe Thanks of the Houſe to you; and I do give you, in the Name of the Commons of Great-Britain, their Thanks for the late ſignal Victory, obtain'd by you, over the French Fleet.

Upon which Sir Edward Hawke *ſaid,*

"Mr. SPEAKER,

"I OWN myſelf greatly at a Loſs, as to the "proper Manner of acknowledging the great "Honour conferred on me by this auguſt Houſe, "in their diſtinguiſhed Approbation of my Con"duct on the 20th of November laſt. In doing "my utmoſt, I only did the Duty I owed my "King and Country, which has been, and ſhall "be, my greateſt Ambition to perform faithfully "and honeſtly to the beſt of my Ability.—I "can only aſſure this Honourable Houſe, that I "receive this Mark of Honour with the greateſt "Reſpect, and ſhall ever retain the moſt grateful "Senſe of it.

"Before I ſit down, permit me, Sir, in parti"cular, to return you my moſt reſpectful Thanks, "for the obliging Manner in which you have "communicated to me the great Honour done me

" by this House, which I shall always esteem as " the highest Obligation."

March 11. Last Week a great Quantity of military Stores was sent to Portsmouth, for the Use of the Troops that are to encamp in the Isle of Wight.

March 11. The General Court-martial sitting on the Trial of Lord Charles Hay, which was adjourned upon Account of Lieutenant General Onslow's Illness, we hear, is to meet again this Day or To-morrow; when Lord Charles Hay is to give in his Defence in Writing. As soon as the Sentence is laid before his Majesty, and approved of, the Trial will be printed.

Last Friday Night four more foreign Officers arrived from Germany, by Order, to be examined as Evidences on the present Court-martial, now sitting on Lord George Sackville.

We hear that the Time fixed for Lord Ferrers's Trial is the 14th of April.

FROM THE *LONDON* GAZETTE.

Whitehall, March 11. His Grace the Duke of Bedford, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, has transmitted to the Right Hon. Secretary Pitt, a Plan of the Attack and Defence of Carrickfergus, taken upon the Spot by Captain Vallencey, of the 10th Regiment of Foot, by which it appears, that every Thing was done by Lieutenant Colonel Jennings, that was possible for such a small Handful of Men to do, in a Place so little defensible as Carrickfergus was when it was attacked.

A List of the Militia that marched against the French.

Antrim Company	100	Ballinire & Ballistone	100
Temple Patrick	100	Belfast 3 Companies	100
Randelstown	120	Ballymone	70
Ballymina	100	Lisburn	40
Brough Shane	46	Argum	100
Clough	100	Donaghadee	70
Killysee	60	Banger	60
Cumber	60	Hollywood	80
Purdesburn	100	Hillsborough	60
Gray Abby	70	Martinhill	60
Newton	70	Dromore	40
Loughbrichland	50	Rich-Hill Light-House	70
Armagh	40		
Lurgan	60		2226
Glenarm	100		

All cloath'd and arm'd at their own Expence.

Dublin, March 4. Yesterday the Thanks of the House of Commons were unanimously voted to Captains Elliot, Clements, and Logie, for their gallant Behaviour in attacking and taking the French Fleet, commanded by M. Thurot.

NEW-YORK, *May* 12.

Extract of a Letter from Half-Moon, dated April 18.

" This Day arrived here, escorted by a Party of the first Battalion of the Royal Highland Regiment, 4 Frenchmen, Deserters from the fortified Island they have at the other End of Lake Champlain. By them we are informed, That it is guarded by only 450 Men, under the Command of Monsieur Boucanville; and that there is an Army of at least 15,000 Men, under the Command of Monsieur Vaudreuille, going against Quebec. These Deserters left the Island the 10th of this Month; and further say, That they were very hard put to it for Provisions in Canada: That the Troops under M. Vaudreuille were to set out from St. John's, Montreal, &c. for Quebec, the latter End of this Instant, or very early in May; and that they had, if they find it impossible to recover Quebec, given over all Hopes of keeping Canada; as they were fully sensible, from the Experience they have had, since that City has been taken from them, that it will be impossible for them to procure the proper Necessaries of Life, or those for War, especially if the Mouth of the Mississippi should be guarded during the Summer by an English Squadron."

By a Sloop that arrived here Yesterday from Albany, we learn, that his Excellency General AMHERST arrived safe there last Thursday Morning; and that he was taking all possible Measures for an early Beginning of this Year's Campaign.

Saturday last 4 Sloops arrived here from Elizabeth-Town Point, with Part of the 2d Battalion of the First, or Royal Scots, Regiment on board; and Yesterday Morning they proceeded from hence for Albany.

The 55th Regiment will soon embark from hence for the same Place.

The Vessels for Quebec, &c. will sail in a Day or two.

Captain Goodwin arrived here on Saturday last from Jamaica. By him we learn, that his Majesty's Ship Enterprize, had carried into Kingston, a large French Ship, mounting 18 Guns, bound from Port Louis to Old France, very richly laden. Likewise, that thirty English Vessels, bound for several West-India Ports, have lately been taken and carried into Martinico, the Privateers of which Place continue to swarm in those Seas, notwithstanding the Neighbourhood of Commodore Moore's Fleet: But it is hoped the Arrival of Admiral Holmes's Fleet in the West-Indies, will put a Stop to the Enemy's Career in that Quarter.

Lord Colvil, with the Fleet that wintered at Halifax under his Command, sailed from thence for the River St. Lawrence, on the 21st of April last. The Faulkland of 50 Guns, has joined Lord Colvil; the Vanguard of 70 Guns, the Penzance of 40, with the Diana and Leostoffe Frigates, were expected to arrive every Hour from Home in order to join the Fleet.

PHILADELPHIA, *May* 15.

By Letters from Niagara, of the 15th of April, and from Oswego, of the 24th, we have Advice that all was quiet at those Places; that there was a great Trade carried on at Niagara; and that the Traders having disposed of all their Goods, had come down for more, one of which returned with 90 Packs of Beaver.

From New-York we have a Report, that two of our Frigates had got up to Quebec; and by two French Deserters, lately come in, it was said that M. Vaudreuille still designed to attack that Place.

ANNAPOLIS, *May* 22.

Tuesday last Mr. *Matthew Tilghman* was chosen a Representative for *Queen-Anne's* County, in the Room of Mr. *Thomas Harris*, Deceased.

This Morning, the Ship *Essex*, Capt. *John Curling*, junr. from *London*, came into *Severn*, having been some Days at the Mouth of *Patuxent*.

We hear, by a private Letter from *Philadelphia*, that Capt. *House*, in a Ship from *London* for that Place, valued at about 40,000 *l.* was taken by Monsieur *Chatelau*, and carried into *Cape-François*.

By his Excellency HORATIO SHARPE, Esq; Governor and Commander in Chief in and over the Province of MARYLAND.

A BRIEF.

IT having been represented to me, by his Majesty's Governor of the *Massachusetts-Bay* in *New-England*, That on the 20th of *March* last, a Fire broke out in the Town of *Boston*, in such Manner as to elude all Means for suppressing the same, until it had (according to the best Information that could be obtained) destroyed 174 Dwelling-Houses, and as many Warehouses, Shops, and other Buildings, which, with the Furniture and other Goods therein, amount, at a moderate Computation, to 100,000 *l.* Sterling; and that, by this unhappy Accident, 220 Families were turned out of Doors, the greatest Part of whom, being by this Misfortune rendered incapable of subsisting themselves, were become proper Objects of Charity.

And that altho' he had sent Briefs throughout that Province to procure Relief for the unhappy Sufferers, the Calamity is so great and extensive, that the Means of Relief from amongst themselves, and the Contributions of their own Inhabitants, must be greatly inadequate to the Loss.

His Excellency therefore desires me to recommend it to the People of this Province, to assist in Relieving their distressed Fellow-Subjects, and that I would cause what may be collected on this Occasion, to be remitted to the Select-men and Overseers of the Poor of the Town of *Boston*, with whom will be lodged the Collections made in that Government, to be distributed amongst the Sufferers, as they, in their Discretion, shall judge proper.

I do therefore hereby most earnestly recommend to the Benevolence and Charity of the good People of this Province, the calamitous and ruined Condition of those unhappy Sufferers; not doubting, but as all are subject to the like Calamities, and under like Misfortunes would hope and expect the Assistance of their Fellow-Subjects and Fellow-Christians, that every Person amongst us will contribute on this Occasion, towards alleviating the Miseries of the unhappy Sufferers, in Proportion to the Means wherewith GOD hath severally blessed us.

And I do require the several Rectors of Parishes, and other Ministers of the Gospel, within this Province, to read, or cause to be read, this BRIEF, to their respective Congregations, on the first, second, and third Sundays after they shall receive the same; that they indorse thereon such Collections as shall be by them severally made; and that this Brief, with the Indorsement thereon, they forthwith transmit to me; and the Sums collected, they are forthwith to pay to the Sheriff of each County, to be immediately transmitted to the Commissioners of the Paper Currency Office, in the City of *Annapolis*, that the same may be speedily remitted to the Select-men and Overseers of the Poor of the Town of *Boston*, agreeable to the laudable and charitable Design of the Contributors.

GIVEN at the City of Annapolis, *the sixth Day of* May, *in the tenth Year of his Lordship's Dominion, and in the Year of our Lord* CHRIST, 1760.

HOR°. SHARPE.

By PERMISSION of his EXCELLENCY.

At the THEATRE in Upper-Marlborough, *on* Monday *next, being the 26th Instant, will be presented, a* COMEDY, *call'd,*

The Provok'd Husband,

Or,

A Journey to LONDON.

Lord Townly,	Mr. DOUGLASS.
Manly,	Mr. HALLAM.
Sir Francis Wronghead,	Mr. SCOTT.
'Squire Richard,	Mr. A. HALLAM.
Count Bassett,	Mr. MORRIS.
John Moody,	Mr. MURRAY.
Lady Townly,	Mrs. DOUGLASS.
Lady Grace,	Miss CRANE.
Lady Wronghead,	Mrs. MORRIS.
Miss Jenny,	Miss DOWTHAITT.
Myrtilla,	Mrs. DOWTHAITT.

To which will be added, a FARCE, *call'd,*

The VIRGIN UNMASK'D,

Or,

An OLD MAN Taught WISDOM.

For the Conveniency of such Gentlemen and Ladies, who chuse to go Home after the Play, the Company propose to begin at IV o'Clock.

Tickets may be had of Mr. *Benjamin Brooke*.

PIT 7*s*6. GALLERY 5*s*.

JUST IMPORTED,

In the JANE, *Capt.* JOHN GARNETT, *from* LONDON, *and to be Sold by the Subscriber, at his Store in* UPPER-MARLBOROUGH, *for Cash, Bills, or Tobacco,*

A LARGE Assortment of *EUROPEAN* and *EAST-INDIA* GOODS, by Wholesale or Retail. DAVID CRAUFURD.

THE Subscriber intending for LONDON, about *September* or *October* next, desires all Persons that have open Accounts with him, to come and settle the same, and Payment from as many as can oblige him. Constant Attendance will be given from this Day, at his Store in *Annapolis*, by Mr. *George Newman*, where his Customers or Others may be supplied with *European* or *India* Goods, suitable to the Season, as usual.

He has to Dispose of, or Let on Lease for a Term, A House and Lot in *Baltimore-Town*, where Mr. *Abraham Wayne* now lives; as also 121 Acres of Land, lying within two Miles of said Town. Any Person or Persons that apply to purchase the above, will be allowed Time of Payment if desired.

JAMES MACCUBBIN.

To be Sold by the Subscriber, at his Shop opposite to the Dwelling-House of Mr. Nathan Hammond, *near the Dock in* Annapolis, *for ready Money or short Credit,*

SCOTTS and *German* Osnabrigs, ¼ and ⅞ Checks, Check Hollands, white and brown Sheeting Linen, ¼ and ⅞ *Irish* and *Scotts* Hollands, Bed-Ticking, Printed and Silk Handkerchiefs, Hempen Rolls, Nuns Thread, 8*d.* and 10*d.* Nails, Loaf Sugar, and *Muscovado* by the Barrel or smaller Quantity, Coffee, Chocolate, Figs, Raisins, Almonds in the Hull, *Cheshire* Cheese, Wine, Rum, Melasses, *&c.* by Retail at reasonable Rates. THOMAS WILSON.

JOHN *RIVIERS* hereby acquaints the Public, That he continues his Dancing-School in *Annapolis*, as usual: And Mrs. *Riviers* Teaches young Ladies Embroidery, Marking, plain Work, and all Sorts of Needle Work, and likewise Teaches them *French*, on reasonable Terms.

THERE is at the Plantation of *John Dabbing*, at *Middle-Neck* in *Cæcil* County, taken up as a Stray, a Bright Bay Horse about 13 Hands high, has a Star in his Forehead, is shod before, about 6 Years old, and paces and trots.

The Owner may have him again, on proving his Property, and paying Charges.

THERE is at the Plantation of *Charles Boone*, near the *Wood-Yard* in *Prince-George's* County, taken up as a Stray, a Dun colour'd Mare, about 3 or 4 Years old, branded on the near Thigh with an H, about 13½ Hands high; she is dock'd, has a black Mane and Tail, and black Legs.

The Owner may have her again, on proving his Property, and paying Charges.

THERE is at the Plantation of *Solomon Hardy*, in *Prince-George's* County, taken up as a Stray, a Black Horse about 13 Hands high, has not any white about him but a Saddle Spot on the Middle of his Back, branded on the near Thigh X, and has a Slit in his right Ear.

The Owner may have him again, on proving his Property, and paying Charges.

THERE is in the Possession of *Thomas Bateman*, in *Charles* County, taken up as a Stray, a small Iron Grey Mare, branded on the near Buttock with a Cross, has a Star in her Forehead, and a large white Spot on her near Thigh.

The Owner may have her again, on proving his Property, and paying Charges.

Annapolis, May 13, 1760,

RAN away last Night from the Snow *Annapolis*, now lying at this Place, *John Bird*, (a Mariner) a short, well set Fellow, about 5 Feet 3 Inches high, wears his own Hair, which is of a Flaxen Colour, a little pitted with the Small-Pox, has a fresh Colour, talks pretty good *English*, and was born in *Germany*. Had on when he went away, a light colour'd Jacket, Check Shirt, Leather Breeches, Felt Hat, blue Yarn Stockings, and old single channel'd Pumps.

Whoever takes up the said Runaway, and delivers him to the Subscriber, shall have Two Pistoles Reward, and reasonable Charges, paid by

ALEXANDER SCOUGALL.

JUST IMPORTED *from BARBADOS*, A QUANTITY of very good RUM and *MUSCOVADO* SUGAR, to be Sold very reasonably, for ready Money, Bills of Exchange, or Tobacco, by Mr. HENRY TUBMAN at *Benedict*, and the Subscriber at *Nottingham*.

THOMAS CAMPBELL.

Patuxent Iron-Works, *May* 1, 1760.

THE Subſcriber hereby gives Public Notice to all Perſons any ways indebted to him, either by Bond, Bill, Note, or open Account, that they are deſired to come and make Payment, or otherwiſe ſatisfy him for the ſame, by the Tenth of *June*. Attendance will be duly given every Monday, Tueſday, and Friday, in each Week, till that Time: And all thoſe concerned, who neglect complying with the Requiſites of this Advertiſement, may expect to be called upon in ſuch a Manner, as muſt prove Chargeable to them, and Diſagreeable to RICHARD SNOWDEN.

Baltimore Iron-Works, *April* 28, 1760.

RAN away laſt Night Three Convict Servant Men, *viz.*

Richard Carman, a middle aged Man, of a pale Complexion, well-ſet, ſpeaks in the Weſt Country Dialect, has on a dirty Frock of Fürled Linen, and his other Apparel is ſuch as Servants commonly wear, and very dirty, as he work'd in the Coaling Buſineſs.

John Carman, a luſty lubberly Fellow, and Brother to the above named *Richard*, is about thirty Years of Age, of a freſh Complexion, and ſpeaks in the Weſt Country Dialect. His Apparel is coarſe and dirty.

James Singewood, belonging to Col. *Benjamin Toſher*, came into the Country this Year, he is about 30 Years of Age, brown Complexion, a middle-ſiz'd Man, well-ſet, and ſtoops much in his Shoulders, has a Parcel of greaſy Cloaths which he brought with him from the Ship, and two white Shirts. He is an *Engliſhman*.

Whoever ſecures the ſaid Convicts in any Priſon, ſo that they may be had again, ſhall receive Fifty Shillings for each or either, if taken in this Province; and if out of the Province, Four Pounds for each, and reaſonable Charges if brought home.

R. CROXALL.

N. B. Richard and *John Carman* are Weavers by Trade. They all may ſteal other Apparel, and change their Names.

St. Mary's County, *April* 28, 1760.

RAN away from the Subſcriber, on Tueſday the 22d Inſtant, an *Iriſh* Convict Servant Man, named *Cornelius O'Neil*, a well looking Fellow, about 40 Years of Age, 5 Feet 6 or 7 Inches high, with a red Head and Beard, and wears a brown cut Wig, a brown Surtout Coat, a ſtrip'd Swan-ſkin Jacket, and a blue Pair of Breeches; he is an impertinent Fellow, and is ſuppoſed to have a forged Paſs as from Capt. *John Dickinſon*, Maſter of the Ship *Swale*, whom he came in with, and may pretend to paſs for a Pedlar, as he had a ſmall Pack with him when he went away; he may alſo pretend to be a Sailor, as he was on board the Ship all the while ſhe was in the Country. Whoever ſecures the ſaid Servant, ſo that he may be had again, ſhall have a Piſtole Reward, beſide what the Law allows. JAMES MILLS.

To be Expoſed to SALE, on Wedneſday the 18*th Day of* JUNE, *at the Houſe of Mr.* Arthur Charlton, *in* Frederick-Town, *for Bills of Exchange, Sterling Caſh, or* Maryland *Currency*,

A CHOICE Parcel of LAND lying in *Frederick* County, on *Patowmack*, containing 500 Acres, well Timber'd and Water'd, and ſome Meadow Ground may be eaſily made.

For Terms, apply (any Time before the Day of Sale) to NINIAN EDMONSTON.

March 17, 1760.

STOLEN from the Plantation of *Philip Thomas*, on his Lordſhip's Manor of *Anne-Arundel*, Two ſmall Plow Horſes. The one a Sorrel, with a blazed Face, four white Feet, a Brand on the near Buttock reſembling a Croſs, and about 12½ Hands high. The other a Dark Grey, branded on the near Buttock and Shoulder TP (join'd in one) not very clear, about the ſame Size. They are ſuſpected to be taken by one *John Smith*, who came ſome Time ſince from the back Parts of *Virginia*, and is ſuppoſed to be gone there again.

Whoever ſhall bring the ſaid Horſes to the ſaid *Philip Thomas*, or ſhall apprehend the ſaid *John Smith*, and bring him before any Magiſtrate in *Anne-Arundel* County, ſhall receive Forty Shillings Reward.

A SCHEME of a LOTTERY,

FOR Raiſing the Sum of Two Hundred and Fifty Pounds for Enlarging and Repairing the PUBLIC WHARF, and Erecting a GRAMMAR SCHOOL, in *Alexandria*, *viz.*

3	Tickets	at	£. 50	£. 150
3	Ditto	at	25	75
10	Ditto	at	10	100
20	Ditto	at	5	100
40	Ditto	at	2	80
745	Ditto	at	1	745
821	Prizes.		Sum raiſed	250
2179	Blanks.			
3000	Tickets	at 10 *s.*		£. 1500

THE above is not three Blanks to a Prize, without any Deduction.

The Drawing to begin the firſt Day of *September* next.

The Prizes to be publiſhed in the *Virginia* and *Maryland* Gazettes, and the Money to be paid as ſoon as the Drawing is finiſhed.

All Prizes not demanded in ſix Months after Publication, will be deem'd as generouſly given to the Uſes aforeſaid.

The following Gentlemen are appointed Managers, *George William Fairfax*, *William Ramſay*, *John Carlyle*, *Gerard Alexander*, *John Dalton*, *George Johnſton*, *George Maſon*, *John Hunter*, *Robert Adam*, and *John Muir*, Truſtees of the ſaid Town, who are to give Bond, and be on Oath that they faithfully diſcharge the Truſt repoſed in them.

Tickets may be had from the aforeſaid Managers, or from Col. *John Champe*, or *Allan Macrae*, Merchant, at *Dumfries*; *Hector Roſs* and *Benjamin Greyſon*, Merchants, at *Colcheſter*; *Philip Richard Fendall*, of *Charles* County; Meſſrs. *Symmers* and *John Weldon*, Merchants, at *Upper-Marlborough*; and at the Printing-Office in *Annapolis*.

THE PHŒNIX (a very fine Ship for Force and Heels, and carries about 600 Hogſheads) now lying in PATOWMACK River, Takes in TOBACCO for LONDON, conſigned to Mr. JOHN STEWART and Company, at Twelve Pounds Sterling *per* Ton. She will ſail about the firſt of *June*, but her Stay is limited, ſo that ſhe cannot exceed the 10th of that Month. And the Inſurance of the Tobacco is made in ſuch a Manner in *London*, that the Shippers may have what they put on board inſured ſo as to recover, in Caſe of Loſs, from Five Shillings *per* Hogſhead to Fifty Pounds *per* Hogſhead, or they may chooſe whether they will accept of any Inſurance or not; provided Notice of their Intention is given to Captain *William Mc Gachin*, or to the Subſcriber, before the Bills of Lading are ſigned.

DAVID ROSS.

March 26, 1760.

TEN POUNDS REWARD.

RAN away laſt Night from the *Baltimore* Iron-Works, on *Patapſco* in *Maryland*, two Convict Servant Men, *viz.*

Thomas Woodcock, a thin faced *Engliſhman*, about 30 Years of Age, about 5 Feet 7 or 8 Inches high, dark Complexion, ſhort brown Hair, ſtoops in his Walk, and ſnuffles in his Speech. Had on when he went away, a Cotton Jacket and Breeches, Oznabrig Shirt, Country Shoes nailed round the Sole, Yarn Stockings, a knit Yarn Cap, and old Hat.

Lawrence Farrole, an *Iriſhman*, a luſty, well-ſet Fellow, about 23 Years of Age, 5 Feet 10 Inches high, black Hair, has a long ſharp Noſe, and lubberly Walk. Had on when he went away, a Cotton Jacket and Breeches, Oznabrig Shirt, ſpeckled Yarn Stockings, Country Shoes, and Felt Hat.

Whoever ſecures the ſaid Servants, ſo that they may be had again, ſhall have, if taken in *Baltimore* County, Forty Shillings for each; if in any other County of the Province, Fifty Shillings; and if out of the Province, Five Pounds Reward for each or either of them; and reaſonable Charges if brought home. R. CROXALL.

N. B. They may ſteal other Cloaths, and change their Names.

RAN away from the Subſcriber, on Thurſday the 18th of *October* laſt, Two New Negroes; the one a Man, about 5 Feet 8 Inches high, ſuppoſed to be about 25 Years of Age. Had on when he went away, a Crocus Shirt and Trowſers, and a new white Plading Jacket. He will anſwer to the Name of *Iſaac*. The other a Woman, is very ſmall, talks in her own Language very faſt, and appears to be older than the Man. Had on when ſhe went away, a Crocus Shift, and a white Plading Petticoat; ſhe alſo carried with her a Piece of greeniſh colour'd Cloth, which I ſuppoſe may ſupply the want of a Jacket. She will anſwer to the Name of *Sarah*.

Whoever takes up the ſaid Negroes, and brings them to me at *George-Town* on *Patowmack* River, or ſecures them ſo that I can have them again, ſhall have a Reward of Twenty-five Shillings for each, beſides reaſonable Charges paid, if taken up 20 Miles from home, and delivered to me.

ROBERT PETER.

Since firſt publiſhing the above Advertiſement, ſome Circumſtances have been diſcovered, by which it is conjectured the above Slaves were ſtolen.

Upper-Marlborough, *March* 18, 1760.

ALL Perſons Indebted to the Subſcribers, in Account of above one Year's ſtanding, are deſired to make immediate Payment, or they may expect to be ſued without further Notice.

ALEXANDER and ANDREW SYMMER.

Frederick-Town, *February* 26, 1760.

A SCHEME of a LOTTERY,

FOR raiſing Five Hundred Dollars, for purchaſing a FIRE ENGINE for the Uſe of *Frederick-Town*, in *Frederick* County, to conſiſt of 1750 Tickets at Two Dollars each, 532 of which to be Fortunate, without any Deduction, *viz.*

1	of	200	DOLLARS,	is	200
2	of	80	are		160
3	of	40	are		120
4	of	20	are		80
20	of	10	are		200
50	of	8	are		400
450	of	4	are		1800
1	Firſt drawn Blank,				20
1	Laſt drawn Blank,				20
532	Prizes.			Sum raiſed	500
1218	Blanks.				
1750	Tickets at 2 Dollars each, is				3500

THE Overplus of the Profits after purchaſing the FIRE ENGINE and it's Appurtenances (if any) to be applied towards erecting of a MARKET-HOUSE in the ſaid Town.

By the above Scheme there are little more than Two Blanks and a Quarter to a Prize, and the Profits retained are not quite Fifteen *per Cent* upon the Whole.

When the Tickets are diſpoſed of, the Drawing is to begin (on 14 Days previous Notice, at leaſt, to be given in this Gazette) in the Court-Houſe of the ſaid County, in the Preſence of Five of the Managers at leaſt, and as many of the Adventurers as ſhall think proper to attend.

The Drawing, it is ſuppoſed, will be in Two Months at fartheſt, as a great Number of the Tickets are already engaged.

The Managers are, Meſſrs. *Thomas Sebly*, *James Dickſon*, *Conrod Groſh*, *Arthur Charlton*, *Coriſtopher Edelin*, *Michael Ramar*, *Caſpar Shaaf*, *Thomas Price*, *Levi Cohan*, *John Cary*, and *George Murdock*, who are to give Bond, and take an Oath for the faithful Diſcharge of their Truſt.

A Liſt of the Prizes to be publiſhed in this Gazette, as ſoon as the Drawing is finiſhed; and the Prizes to be paid off without any Deduction.

Prizes not demanded within Six Months from the Publication aforeſaid, to be deem'd as a generous Preſent for the Uſe intended, and applied accordingly.

N. B. The Value of Seven Shillings and Six Pence in *Maryland* or *Pennſylvania* Currency, will be received in Lieu of each Dollar in the Sale of Tickets, and the ſame Currency to be accepted in Payment of the Prizes by the fortunate Adventurers.

TICKETS to be had of any of the Managers, and at the *Printing-Office* in *Annapolis*.

ANNAPOLIS: Printed by JONAS GREEN, and WILLIAM RIND, at the PRINTING-OFFICE, the Sign of the BIBLE, in *Charles-ſtreet*; where all Perſons may be ſupplied with this *GAZETTE*, at 12 *s.* 6 *d. per* Year. ADVERTISEMENTS of a moderate Length are taken in and inſerted for Five Shillings the firſt Week, and One Shilling each Week after, and in Proportion for long Ones.